

07.01.96, V.V.

LAZAREV, Petr Petrovich, akademik [deceased]. Prinimali uchastiye:  
BERNSHTEYN, L.B.; FEDIN, E.I.; SHMIDT, V.V.. KITAYGORODSKIY,  
A.I., prof., otv.red.; POLENOVA, T.P., tekhn.red.

[Energy, its sources on the earth and its origin] Energiia,  
ee istochniki na zemle i ee proiskhozhdenie. Moskva, Izd-vo  
Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 274 p. (MIRA 13:2)  
(Force and energy)

24(4)

AUTHORS:

Borovskiy, I. B., Schmidt, V. V.

SOV/20-127-5-17/58

TITLE:

The Investigation of the Temperature Dependence of the Fine Structure of the X-Ray Main K-Edge in the Fe-Absorption Spectrum

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 5, pp 997-1000 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The investigation was carried out by means of a double crystal spectrometer with calcite crystals. Iron foils with a thickness of about  $7\mu$  were used as adsorbent. They were heated in a high vacuum by the passage of an electric current. The high vacuum prevented oxidation, which was confirmed both by the appearance of the foils after many hours of heating to  $950^{\circ}$  and by the unchanged electric resistance. Figure 1 shows the experimentally recorded spectra of the K-band at various temperatures. In an earlier paper (Ref 1) it was found that the spectrum deviations have dispersion form. By means of the method described in reference 2 it was possible to correct the spectrum (Fig 2). The initial range ABC (cf Fig 2) was varied neither during passage through Curie point nor by the  $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ -transition. The selective peak B of absorption, which may be observed in the

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case of all transition elements of the iron group, is explained by the transition of the electrons into the non-occupied part of the 3d-band. The authors now prove that the fine structure of the short-wave part and its temperature dependence may be brought into connection with the excitation of plasma oscillations of the electron gas in the metal, by which the real shape of the absorption edge is distorted. From references 6 and 7 it follows that in the case of X-ray quanta, the energy of which is near that of the absorption edge, an absorption of the X-ray quantum accompanied by a simultaneous excitation of the plasma is probable. In reference 7 a distance of 7 ev from the line is given as the first maximum. The authors look upon this maximum as excitation of the plasma and conclude that the real absorption edge is superimposed by the plasma image of the initial section ABCD. The real K-edge for the  $\alpha$ -iron is then drawn (Fig 3) and in a similar manner also the K-edge for  $\beta$ -iron is determined in which the plasma image is shifted by 11 ev, which was proved by means of electrostatic measurements. Thus, the primary characteristic energy loss of the electrons

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between 20-800° does not depend on temperature and amounts to  $7.5 \pm 0.7$  ev, whereas at temperatures above the  $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$  transition a jump occurs to  $11.0 \pm 0.7$  ev. The frequency of the plasma oscillations thus depends on the structure of the crystal lattice. There are 4 figures and 8 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova Akademii nauk SSSR  
(Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: April 27, 1959 by G. V. Kurdyumov, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 22, 1959

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SHMIST, v v

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4557

: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii

Metallurgiya, metallovedeniye, fiziko-khimicheskiye metody issledovaniya  
(Physicochemical Research Methods in Metallurgy and Metal Science) Moscow,  
Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 151 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 6) 3,000 copies  
printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii imeni A.A. Baykova.

General Ed.: I.P. Bardin, Academician (Deceased); Resp. Eds. for this Vol.:  
I.B. Borovskiy, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics, and K.P. Gurov, Candidate  
of Physics and Mathematics; Ed. of Publishing House: K.P. Gurov, Candidate of  
Physics and Mathematics; Tech. Ed.: O.M. Gus'kova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for researchers in metallurgy  
and metal science and for scientists engaged in developing physicochemical  
methods of analysis.

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Physicochemical Research Methods (Cont.)

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COVERAGE: The collection contains 21 studies by members of the Laboratoriya fizicheskikh metodov issledovaniya (Laboratory of Physical Analysis Methods) of the Institut metallurgii imeni A.A. Baykova AN SSSR (Metallurgical Institute imeni A.A. Baykov, Academy of Sciences USSR), published in 1958-59. The articles are concerned with the experimental and theoretical study of physical characteristics of diluted solid solutions and compounds with special properties. The purpose of these studies is to establish the interrelation between the electronic structure of atoms and the structural characteristics of metallic compounds of systems. Some of the articles contain results obtained by applying new physical analysis methods, including the x-ray spectrum method (for analyzing the composition of microvolumes of alloys) and the microfocused x-ray spectroscopic method. Other articles describe the new RSASh-2 and RSASh-ZD apparatus used in the analysis. The first article, by I.B. Borovskiy, deals with the accomplishments and trends of Soviet research in metal science and metallurgy. References accompany each article. Also included is a bibliography containing 383 works by members of the Metallurgical Institute imeni A.A. Baykov. This bibliography was first published in 1956.

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Physicochemical Research Methods (Cont.)

SOV/4557

Bogdanov, N.A. Methods of Preparing Chromium Alloys of High-Grade Purity 124

Bibliography of Works Published by Scientists of the Metallurgical  
Institute imeni A.A. Baykov, Academy of Sciences USSR, in 1956  
[Compiled by I.K. Shapovalov]

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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JA/wrc/mas  
2-9-61

SHMIDT, V.V.

Analyzing the precision of readings of a two-crystal spectrometer.  
Prib.i tekhn.eksp. no.4:36-39 JI-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut metallurgii ANSSSR.  
(Spectrometer--Testing)

BOROVSKIY, I. B., SHMIDT, V. V.

Investigating the temperature relation of the fine structure  
of the main K-edge in X-ray absorption in iron. Trudy Inst.  
met. no. 6:54-59 '60. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Absorption spectra) (Iron--Metallography)

BOROVSKIY, I.B., KABANOV, A.N., KUSENIR, Yu.M., SHMIDT, V.V.

Effect of temperature on the amount of characteristic electron  
energy losses in iron. Trudy Inst. met. no.6:66-69 '60.

(MIRA 13:8)

(Iron--Metallography)

(Plasma (Ionized gases))

SHMIDT, V.V.

Analysis of the accuracy of readings by a two-crystal spectro-  
meter. Trudy Inst. met. no.6:109-116 '60. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Spectrometer)

83572

S/056/60/038/005/005/050  
B006/B070

24.7700

AUTHORS:

Borovskiy, I. B., Kabanov, A. N., Kushnir, Yu. M.,  
Shmidt, V. V.

TITLE:

The Effect of Temperature on the Characteristic Energy  
Losses of Electrons in Iron

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960,  
Vol. 38, No. 5, pp. 1383-1387

TEXT: Borovskiy and Shmidt (Ref. 1) studied the fine structure of the main K-absorption edge of X-rays in iron and found that when the absorber is heated beyond the  $\alpha \rightarrow \gamma$  transition temperature ( $910^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) this structure is much altered. A relation between the fine structure and the characteristic energy losses of the electrons at room temperature was also discovered by them. There are many publications dealing with the nature of the characteristic energy losses of electrons when passing through thin films of matter. Some of the models - the inelastic collisions with valence electrons, and the interaction between the charged particles and the totality of the valence electrons - are discussed in the introduction of the present paper. This interaction leads to the excitation of collective oscillations of the

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electron gas (plasma oscillations). The investigations described in the present paper show that a compromise between the following two points of view may prove correct, namely, that the energy losses are due to the excitation of plasma oscillations, or that they are due to single-electron transitions between energy bands. The experimental method is described in detail. An electrostatic analyzer of the electron velocities was used, which had a resolution of 0.5 ev at an accelerating voltage of 75 kev. The samples were 0.08 - 0.10 mm thick, and the electron beam had an energy of 70 - 75 kev. The experiments were performed in vacuum ( $5 \cdot 10^{-6}$  torr). The characteristic energy losses of the electrons were measured for the following temperatures of the samples:  $20^{\circ}$ ,  $800^{\circ}$ , and  $930^{\circ}$ C. Two measurements for checking were made at  $600^{\circ}$ C. The curves taken at  $20^{\circ}$  and  $930^{\circ}$ C (Fig.) show the energy losses (blackening of the photographic plate) as a function of the energy. The form of the curves is found to be independent of the temperature. The first characteristic loss in  $\alpha$ -Fe (cubic, body-centered,  $a = 2.86$  A) at  $20^{\circ}$ C is  $(7.5 \pm 0.7)$ ev; the following two lines at 14.8 and 21.5 ev may be considered to be multiples of the first. In  $\gamma$ -Fe (cubic, face-centered,  $a = 3.60$  A at  $940^{\circ}$ C) there are essential deviations. Here, the first characteristic loss is  $(11.6 \pm 0.6)$ ev; the following lines at

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23 and 33 ev may again be taken to be its multiples. A discussion of the results from the points of view of single-electron transitions and the excitation of plasma oscillations shows that further studies are necessary for a final clarification of this effect. The numerical data of measurement are listed in two tables. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 15 references: 4 Soviet, 7 US, 1 German, 1 Japanese.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii Akademii nauk SSSR  
(Institute of Metallurgy of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 4, 1959

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86899

S/056/60/039/005/016/051

B.006/B077

24.6300

AUTHOR:

Shmidt, V. V.

TITLE:

Effect of the Interelectron Interaction in Metals on the Fine Structure of X-Ray Spectra

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 39, No. 5(11), pp. 1269-1275

TEXT: This paper deals with a theoretical consideration of the X-ray quantum absorption in metals on a simultaneous excitation of a plasmon in a range close to the absorption edge. The calculations are carried out for the transition metals of the iron group. The problem consists in calculating the ratio of the X-ray absorption coefficient  $\bar{\tau}$  taking the simultaneous production of plasmons into consideration, versus the absorption coefficient  $\tau_0$  which is obtained from the single electron theory of X-ray spectra. For this purpose the author examines a system consisting of 1) an electron initially on the K-shell which is placed in a periodic ion field and, when absorbing the X-ray quantum, turns into a

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free state above the Fermi level; 2) a gas consisting of  $N$  free metal electrons whose entire negative charge is compensated by the positive charge of the metal ions forming the background, and 3) the field of the X-ray photons. The Schrödinger equation is put down and it is then shown how under the application of a formalism introduced by D. N. Zubarev the problem of determining the absorption probability of an X-ray quantum with the simultaneous excitation of a plasmon (or generation of an electron-hole pair) can be reduced to the problem of determining the transition probability of specific states of the Hamiltonian  $H_0$  under action of perturbation  $H$ . The matrix elements are calculated for these transitions. For the total absorption probability  $W_q^0$  of an X-ray quantum by an atom per unit of time the following expression is given:  $W_q^0 = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} |H_{\nu 0}|^2 N_{4p}$

$= 64 \frac{\pi^3 \hbar^2 e^2 A_0^2}{V_m c^2 d^2} \left( \frac{a}{Z_0} \right)^3 N_{4p}$ , where  $N_{4p}$  is the state density in the 4p-band of the metal, and  $d$  the lattice parameter. With  $\tau/\tau_0 = W_q/W_q^0 = \chi$  one

obtains  $\chi \sim \frac{3 \cdot 10^7 \pi^3 N_G}{V \cdot 2} \frac{e^4 a^7 k_c}{\gamma^2 d^2 \hbar^2} \frac{E_{3d+\epsilon_p}}{\epsilon_p} \frac{N_{3d}}{N_{4p}} \frac{1}{Z^7}$ ;  $\epsilon_p \equiv \hbar \omega_p, \omega_p = \sqrt{4\pi N e^2 / V_m}$ .

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Effect of the Interelectron Interaction in  
Metals on the Fine Structure of X-Ray Spectra

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B006/B07 7

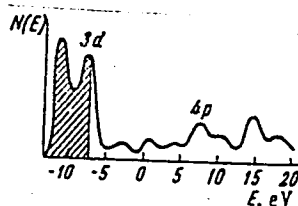
The diagram shows the distribution of the state density of free electrons for the transition elements of the iron group (the hatched section represents iron) under the following assumptions:  $V=1\text{cm}^3$ ,  $N=G=10^{23}$ ,  $k_c = 1 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$

$d = 3\text{\AA}$ ,  $(\bar{\epsilon}_{3d} + \epsilon_p)/\epsilon_p \sim 1$ ,  $N_{3d}/N_{4p} = 5$ . The results are finally discussed.

The author thanks I. B. Borovskiy, V. L. Ginzburg and K. P. Gurov for discussions. V. A. Batyrev, I. I. Sobel'man and Ye. L. Feynberg are mentioned. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 15 references: 7 Soviet, 6 US, 1 British, and 1 Japanese.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 28, 1960



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*Submitted*  
SCHMIDT, V. V., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- "Effect of ~~atomic~~  
thermal oscillations *(of atoms)* and of ~~electronic~~ collective *excitations* ~~oscilla-~~  
*(of electrons)* ~~tions~~ in metals on the fine structure of absorption X-ray  
spectra." Mos, 1961. (Inst of Metallurgy im A. A. Baykov)  
(KL, 8-61, 229

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BOROVSKIY, I.B.; SHMIDT, V.V.

Effect of small admixtures of tungsten on the temperature dependence of the fine structure of the absorption K-spectrum of Fe. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 25 no.8:983-985 Ag '61.  
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut metallurgii im. A.A. Baykova AN SSSR.  
(Iron--Spectra)  
(Tungsten)  
(X-ray spectroscopy)

SHMIDT, V.V.

Theory of the temperature dependence of the fine structure  
of X-ray absorption spectra. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 25  
no.8:977-982 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)  
(X-ray spectroscopy)

SHMIDT, V.V.

Temperature dependence theory of the fine structure of X-ray  
absorption spectra. Trudy Inst. met. no.15:120-132 '63.  
(MIRA 16:9)

(Crystal lattices--Absorption spectra)  
(X-ray spectroscopy)  
(Metals, Effect of temperature on)

SHMIDT, V.V.

Critical current and critical magnetic field in solid superconductors. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 45 no.6:1992-2005 D'63.  
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut metallurgii imeni A.A. Baykova.



S/048/63/027/003/015/025  
B106/B238

AUTHOR: Shmidt, V. V.

TITLE: Theory of the temperature dependence of fine structure in X-ray absorption spectra. The case of high temperatures

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriyafizicheskaya, v. 27, no. 3, 1963, 384-389

TEXT: Extending earlier work (Ref. 1: Shmidt V. V., Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz., 25, 977 (1961)), the author calculates the temperature dependence of fine structure in X-ray absorption spectra at high temperatures.

According to Ref. 1, the average value  $\bar{\mu}$  in time of the variable part of the absorption coefficient is  $\bar{\mu} = \sum_{is} A_s \sin B_s \exp(-\sum_{j=1}^s y^2/4)$  (1). If the

assumption  $k r_s \ll 1$  made in Ref. 1 is disregarded, then

$$y = 4K(\vec{a}_{is} \cdot \vec{e}_{is}) \sin \left[ r_s (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{e}_{is})/2 \right] \quad (3). \quad \text{Proceeding from the sum } I = \sum_{j=1}^s y^2/4$$

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from (1) to the integral in  $\mathbf{x}$  space yields

$$I = (4VK^2/8\pi^3) \sum_j \int (\vec{a}_{\vec{x}_j} \cdot \vec{e}_{is})^2 \sin^2 \left[ r_s (\vec{x}_j \cdot \vec{e}_{is})/2 \right] d^3x (5). \quad \mathbf{x} \text{ is the wave}$$

number of the phonons,  $r_s$  the radius of the spherical  $s$  coordination shell, and  $V$  the volume of the system. In spherical coordinates, summing over  $j$  in (5) and integrating over the angle  $\nu$  between the wave vector  $\mathbf{x}$  and

of the position vector  $\vec{e}_{is}$  gives  $I = [4VK^2/(2\pi)^2] \int_0^{x_m} a_{\vec{x}}^2 (1 - (\sin x r_s) x r_s) dx,$

(6) where  $x_m$  is the maximum phonon wave number. The amplitude  $a_{\vec{x}}^2$  of the normal wave as a function of the energy of the wave is given by

$$a_{\vec{x}}^2 = (2h/Nm \omega_{\vec{x}}) \left[ (\exp(h \omega_{\vec{x}}/kT) - 1)^{-1} + 1/2 \right], (9) \text{ where } m \text{ is the mass of}$$

the atom, and  $N$  the number of atoms in the solid. It is assumed that the velocities  $v_1$  and  $v_2$  of the longitudinal and transverse waves are equal to a mean velocity  $v$  of propagation, and that a linear dispersion law

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$\omega_{\text{ph}} = v_{\text{ph}}$  (10) holds for the phonons. Substituting (9) and (10) in (6) and transforming gives

$$I = \left[ 8K^2 v_0 (kT)^2 / (2\pi)^2 \hbar m v^3 \right] \int_0^{\theta/T} x \left[ 1/(e^x - 1) + 1/2 \right] (1 - (\sin \alpha x)/\alpha x) dx \quad (11).$$

$v_0$  is the volume of one atom,  $\alpha = r_{\text{ph}} T/\theta$ ,  $\theta = \hbar \omega_{\text{ph}}/k$ , and  $x = \hbar \omega_{\text{ph}}/kT$ .

The integral in (11) can be represented as the sum of the two addends  $D_1$  and  $D_0$  :

$$D_1 = \int_0^{\theta/T} x (e^x - 1)^{-1} \left( 1 - \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\alpha x} \right) dx, \quad (12)$$

$$D_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\theta/T} x \left( 1 - \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\alpha x} \right) dx. \quad (13)$$

The exponential coefficient  $I$  in (6) can also be decomposed into two addends:

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$$I_1 = \frac{8K^2 v_0 (kT)^2}{(2\pi)^2 \hbar m v^3} D_1, \quad (14)$$

$$I_0 = \frac{8K^2 v_0 (kT)^2}{(2\pi)^2 \hbar m v^3} D_0. \quad (15)$$

Integrating  $D_0$  and substituting gives

$$I_0 = (3\hbar^2 K^2 / km\theta) \left\{ 1 + 2 \left[ \cos(r_{sm}) - 1 \right] / r_{sm}^2 \right\} \quad (16).$$

$I_0$  is independent of temperature and describes the effect of zeropoint vibrations of the crystal lattice on the fine structure of the X-ray absorption spectra.  $D_1$  must be calculated separately for low temperatures ( $t \ll \theta$ ) and medium

and high temperatures ( $T \gtrsim \theta/3$ ). The variable part of the absorption coefficient for low temperatures is  $\bar{\mu} = \sum_s N_s A_s \sin(2Kr_s + 2\eta_1) e^{-(I_1 + I_0)}$ .

(20), where  $N_s$  is the number of atoms in the  $s$  shell, and  $I_1$  is given by

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} I_1 &= 7,7 \frac{\hbar^3}{k} \cdot \frac{K^3 r_s^2}{m \theta v_0^{1/2}} F(T/\theta), \\ F(T/\theta) &= (e^{\theta/T} - 1)^{-1} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{T}{\theta} f_D(T/\theta). \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (18)$$

For medium and high temperatures,  $\bar{\mu} = \sum_s N_s A_s \sin(2Kr_s + 2\eta_s) e^{-I} \quad (24)$ , where  $I$  is given by

$$\left. \begin{aligned} I &= \frac{12\hbar^3}{k} \cdot \frac{K^3}{m\theta} \Phi(T/\theta), \\ \Phi(T/\theta) &= \varphi_1(s) \frac{T}{\theta} + \varphi_2(s) \frac{\theta}{T} + \varphi_3(s) \left(\frac{\theta}{T}\right)^3; \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (22)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varphi_1(s) &= 1 - \frac{\sin z}{z}, \\ \varphi_2(s) &= \frac{1}{36} + \frac{\cos z}{12z^3} - \frac{\sin z}{12z^3}, \\ \varphi_3(s) &= -\frac{1}{3600} - \frac{\cos z}{720z^3} + \frac{\sin z}{240z^3} + \frac{\cos z}{120z^4} - \frac{\sin z}{120z^5}, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (23)$$

where

$$z = r_s \kappa_m.$$

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Theory of the temperature dependence of ... B106/B238

Equations (20) and (24) explain two phenomena: the disappearance of distant short wave peaks in the fine structure before the maxima near the edge when the absorber is heated, and the temperature dependence of the hyperfine structure found experimentally. It follows from (18) and (20) that a multiplier  $\exp(-I_0)$  remains present even at absolute zero, causing the contrast in the fine structure to be weakened. Hence, (20) also takes into account the effect of the zeropoint oscillations of the lattice on the fine structure of the spectrum. (20) and (24) were checked against values obtained experimentally for the Fe  $\mu_D/\mu_A$  peak and the Ni  $\mu_E/\mu_C$  peak at various temperatures. The agreement was very good. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova  
(Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov)

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EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD--JD

L 10786-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000067

S/0056/63/044/005/1675/1678

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AUTHOR: /Schmidt, V. V.

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TITLE: On the magnetization curve of superconducting alloys in the neighborhood of the second critical field

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teoret. fiziki, v. 44, no. 5, 1963, 1675-1678

TOPIC TAGS: superconducting alloy, Ginzburg-Landau superconduction theory, Abrikosov superconduction theory, Tl-In superconductor, Ta-Nb superconductor, Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn superconductor, Goodman superconduction theory, superconduction, superconduction theory

ABSTRACT: The correctness of the Ginzburg-Landau theory of superconduction, as developed in 1957 by Abrikosov to suggest a structure of mixed-state high-field superconducting alloys, is demonstrated by the use of experimental data taken from American, British, and Soviet journals and adapted for comparison with Abrikosov's formulas. It is shown in particular that the shape of theoretically and experimentally derived magnetization curves in the neighborhood of the second critical field is in satisfactory agreement for various concentrations of Tl-In as well as

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ACCESSION NR: AP3000067

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for 36% Ta-64% Nb and for Nb, Sn. It is remarked that Goodman's 1961 work, although akin to that of Abrikosov, cannot be experimentally confirmed, as Goodman himself has acknowledged. "We take this opportunity to express our thanks to V. L. Ginzburg for his interest in this work and its discussion." Orig. art. has: 4 formulas and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova (Institute of Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: 24Dec62

DATE ACQ: 12Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 005

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2/2  
Card



ACCESSION NR: AP4009124

S/0056/63/045/006/1992/2005

AUTHOR: Shmidt, V. V.

TITLE: Critical current and critical magnetic field in hard superconductors

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teoret. fiziki, v. 45, no. 6, 1963, 1992-2005

TOPIC TAGS: superconductors, hard superconductors, filamentary superconductors, plastically deformed superconductors, critical current, critical magnetic field, filament density, superconducting inclusions, niobium stannate superconductor

ABSTRACT: The current distribution over the cross section and the dependence of the critical current on the external magnetic field is investigated in a superconductor represented as a plane-parallel slab of dielectric or of nonsuperconducting metal interpenetrated by a large number of thin superconducting filaments which are parallel to one another and to the surface of the slab. The filaments are assumed to coincide with the dislocation lines produced following

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ACCESSION NR: AP4019231

S/0056/64/046/002/0649/0653

AUTHOR: Shmidt, V. V.

TITLE: Shape of nuclear magnetic resonance signal from superconducting alloys near the second critical field

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teor. fiz., v. 46, no. 2, 1964, 649-653

TOPIC TAGS: superconductivity, nuclear magnetic resonance, nucleus distribution function, asymmetry coefficient, excess coefficient

ABSTRACT: In order to find the relation between the distribution function of the nuclei in a superconducting alloy and the magnetic field, the author determines the shape of the nuclear magnetic resonance line of any of the components of such an alloy (in the form of a long cylinder placed in a longitudinal external magnetic field exceeding the second critical field) and calculates the second, third, and fourth central moments of this line. The shape of the nuclear magnetic resonance signal of the sample when all the alloy atoms are in a homogeneous magnetic field is assumed

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ACCESSION NR: AP4019231

known. It is shown that if the Ginsburg-Landau theory (V. L. Ginsburg, L. D. Landau, ZhETF, v. 20, 1064, 1950) is valid, then the distribution function has an asymmetrical form with asymmetry and excess coefficients equal to -0.57. An experimental check on this conclusion is believed desirable and it is pointed out that macroscopic distortions and mechanical stresses in the superconductor can change the results and cause the distribution function to approach a Gaussian curve.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova AN SSSR  
(Metallurgy Institute)

SUBMITTED: 10Jul63

DATE ACQ: 27Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4042415

S/0056/64/047/001/0387/0388

AUTHOR: Shmidt, V. V.

TITLE: Correction to the article "On the critical current and critical magnetic field of rigid superconductors" (ZhETF v. 45, 1992, 1963)

SOURCE: Zh. eksper. i teor. fiz., v. 47, no. 1, 1964, 387-388

TOPIC TAGS: superconductivity, external magnetic field, transverse magnetic field

ABSTRACT: It is stated that formula (10) of the original article, for the critical current of a thin superconducting filament in an external magnetic field, is valid when  $H_0$  and  $H \ll H_k$ , where  $H_k$  is the critical transverse field of the thin filament. An exact formula is presented

ACCESSION NR: AP4042415

$$H_{J_c} = \frac{\sqrt{2}H_{cm}}{3\sqrt{3}} \frac{r_0}{\delta_0} \left( 1 - \frac{H_0^2}{H_R^2} - \frac{H^2}{2H_R^2} \right)^{1/2}$$

which is valid over the entire range of variation of  $H_0$  and  $H$ . The final results of the original article are corrected to agree with this new formula. This affects the distribution of the critical current in the filamentary superconductor, the dependence of the total critical current on the filament density, and the dependence of the critical current on the external magnetic field. Apart from the order of magnitude, all the conclusions originally made remain in force also in the exact calculation. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 14Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

2/2

L 38534-66 EMT(1)/T/EMP(t)/ET/ET(m) IJP(c) GG/JD/JG/GD

ACC NR: AT6014745

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0017/0028

AUTHOR: Shmidt, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Theory of superconductors with high critical fields and currents

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po metallovedeniyu i metallofizike sverkhprovodnikov. 1st, 1964. Metallovedeniye i metallofizika sverkhprovodnikov (Metallography and physics of metals in superconductors); trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 17-28

TOPIC TAGS: superconductivity, ~~critical~~ <sup>density</sup> current, critical magnetic field

ABSTRACT: The theory of superconductors in large magnetic fields with large current densities is considered. Physically homogeneous superconductors can be divided into two groups: I) (SC1) consisting of all superconducting elements except niobium, and II) (SC2) consisting of niobium and most superconducting alloys and compounds. The basic difference between the two groups is that the boundary energy  $\sigma_{ns}$  between the normal and superconducting phases is positive for SC1 and negative for SC2. This and other differences and their consequences are discussed in detail. The behavior of hard superconductors (SC2 containing various inhomogeneities caused by plastic deformation, decomposition of solid solutions, precipitation of other phases, etc, whose

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L 38534-66

ACC NR: AT6014745

characteristic dimensions are much greater than atomic dimensions) is described. A theory, based on an idea introduced by P. W. Anderson (Phys. Rev. Lett., 1962, 9, 309), is presented, which explains the strong dependence of the high critical currents in hard superconductors on the concentration of inhomogeneities. Experiments on the magnetization of hollow cylinders of hard superconductors (see Y. B. Kim, C. F. Hempstead, and A. R. Strand. Phys. Rev., 1963, 131, 2486; 1963, 129, 528) are described. These experiments are successfully explained by this theory. The filament model of hard superconductors is discussed in detail. It is shown that many of the characteristics of hard superconductors can be explained by assuming that the superconducting metal is permeated by a random network of thin, mutually intersecting, superconducting filaments which have a much higher critical field than that of the whole sample. It has been hypothesized that these filaments are dislocation lines in the plastically deformed metal. Equations for the critical currents and magnetic fields based on this hypothesis are given, and several experiments determining their dependence on the degree of plastic deformation are described. Orig. art. has: 26 equations and 10 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 23Dec65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 028

Card 2/2

L 22544-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EMP(t) IJP(c) JD  
 ACC NR: AP6008742 SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/003/003/0141/0145

AUTHOR: Schmidt, V. V.

ORG: Institute of Metallurgy im. A. A. Baykov (Institut Metallurgii)

TITLE: Phase transition in superconductors of small size

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 3, no. 3, 1966, 141-145

TOPIC TAGS: superconductivity, phase transition, specific heat, critical point, critical magnetic field

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this investigation was to show that there exists an object for which fluctuations of  $\Psi$ , the "effective wave function" of the Ginzburg-Landau superconductivity theory or, from the point of view of the microscopic theory, fluctuations of the energy gap  $2\Delta(T)$ , can exist and lead to the "smearing" of the second-order phase transition over a certain temperature interval. These are superconducting particles of a size small compared with  $\xi_0$  (the dimension of the Cooper pair). Large fluctuations of the quantity  $\Psi$  lead to the appearance of an anomalous variation of the specific heat near the critical temperature  $T_c$ . Calculation of the specific heat  $C_p$  by the method proposed by A. P. Levanyuk (Fiz. tverdogo tela v. 5, 1776, 1963) yields the asymptotic behavior of the specific heat for very large and very small particle volumes. Similar results are obtained

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ACC NR: AP6008742

for finely-dispersed superconductors and in investigations of phase transitions based on the magnetic field. The results can also be used to explain the experimentally known fact that the magnetic moment of colloidal superconducting particles does not vanish at the critical magnetic field, but attenuates gradually as the field increases above critical. In the conclusion it is noted that although the theory of the phase transition in a superconductor, based on the use of the BCS model Hamiltonian, does not lead to singularities of the specific heat at the transition point, but to a finite discontinuity, a more accurate account of the interaction between the electrons in the superconductor should lead to the appearance of a singularity in the specific heat at the transition point. Whereas in a bulky superconductor the temperature interval near  $T_c$  where this singularity becomes noticeable is so small that an experimental investigation of this phenomenon is impossible, it can be deduced from the calculation presented in this article that for finely-dispersed superconductors this temperature interval increases by many orders of magnitude and can reach values of the order of one degree. An experimental investigation of this phenomenon would yield new data on the interaction between electrons in a superconductor. The author thanks V. L. Ginzburg and D. A. Kirzhnits for help and an evaluation of the work. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 20Dec65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 BK

ACC NR: AP7005138

SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/022/004/0621/0622

AUTHOR: Shmidt, V. V.

ORG: Institute of Metallurgy im. A. A. Baykov, AN SSSR (Institut metallurgii AN SSSR)

TITLE: A laminated superconducting strip

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 22, no. 4, 1966, 621-622

TOPIC TAGS: superconductivity, laminated material, critical magnetic field

ABSTRACT: The critical parameters of laminated superconducting strips, made by combining thin superconducting strips parallel to each other and separating them with dielectric material are determined theoretically. Laminated superconductors can carry larger critical currents in a strong magnetic field ( $H_0$ ) which is parallel to the surfaces of these strips. An equation is given for the ratio between the strength of a magnetic field on the surface of a thin strip for a given critical current  $I_c$  and the critical field of the bulk material as a function of the depth of penetration ( $\delta_0$ ) of a weak magnetic field, the Ginsburg-Landau parameter, the critical field of the strip ( $H_{cs}$ ), the half thickness of a layer ( $d$ ), and  $H_0$ . The Maxwell relation is also given for the critical moment when each layer of the strip carries the critical current. The

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UDC: 539.292 : 537.312.62 : 538.01

ACC NR: AP7005138

simultaneous solution of these two equations gave the distribution of critical current ( $j_c$ ) through the cross section of the strip in the absence of an external magnetic field. The full critical current,

$$J_c = \int_{-L}^L j_c dy$$

was calculated as a function of the full thickness of the strip, the parameter  $A$ ,  $\delta_0$ ,  $H_{cs}$ , and  $d$ . From the equation for  $J_c$  it was shown that  $J_c \rightarrow J_{c_{max}}$  when  $AL \rightarrow \infty$ , al-

though at  $AL = 2$  the value of  $J_c$  is  $0.9J_{c_{max}}$ . Thus it is irrational to increase the number of layers in a strip indefinitely, since the optimum number ( $N_0$ ) was 2:  $(AL)_0 = AN_0(2d + a)/2 = 2$ , where  $a$  is the dielectric thickness. In conclusion the author expressed his thanks to I. B. Borovskiy for his interest in the work and discussions. Orig. art. has: 7 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20,11,14/

SUBM DATE: 12Oct65/

ORIG REF: 003/

OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

KATSENELEBAUM, Boris Zakharovich; SIFOROV, V.I., otv. red.; SHMIDT, V.V.,  
red. izd-va; RYLINA, Yu.V., tekhn. red.

[Theory of nonuniform wave guides with slowly varying parameters]  
Teoriia nereguliarnykh volnovodov s medlenno meniaiushchimsia  
parametrami. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 215 p.  
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Siforov).  
(Wave guides)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

LIST AND INDEX GROUPS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

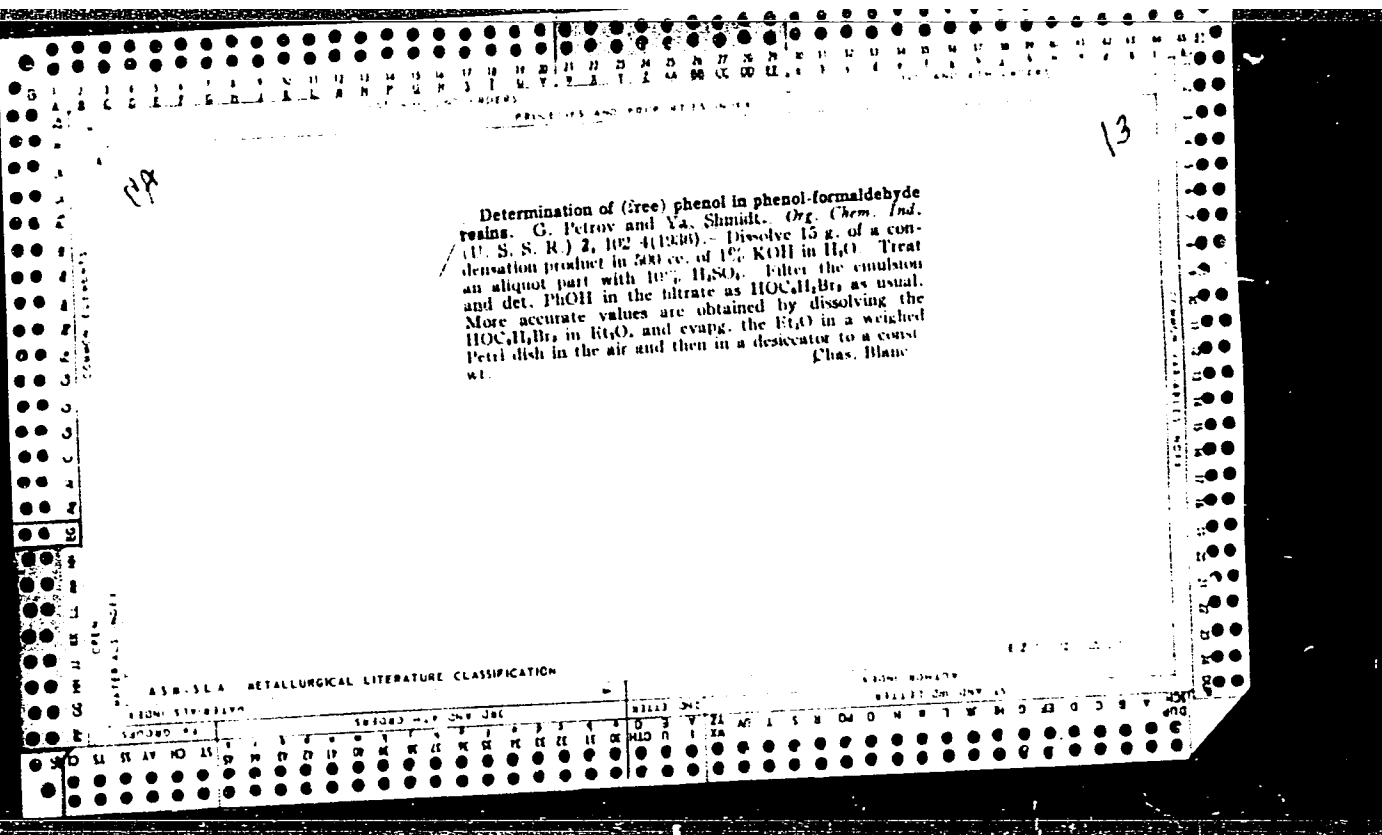
Acrolein resins. G. S. PREROV AND YA. A. SHMIDT. *Plasticheskie Massy* 1931, No. 1 2, 27 30. Such resins result in good yield even on varying the units of PhOH and glycerol and the catalysts. They have many advantages over PhOH-CH<sub>2</sub>O resins. Glycol cannot replace glycerol in their prepn. H. M. LEICHTER

ASAC 55.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

01

Plastic masses from acid sludges. G. N. Stepanov, Ya. A. Shmikh and G. B. Petrov. Russ. 36,018, April 30, 1934. Masses prepl. with plasticizers and fillers from acid sludge freed of sulfonic acids and SO<sub>2</sub> are neutralized with lime and finally mixed with petroleum hydroxy acids.



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
<p>Chloroethyl resins. Va. Schmidt. <i>Org. Chem. Ind.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 5, 110-18 (1955). - A discussion of the methods of polymerization of vinyl chloride and the uses of the polymers in combination with various plasticizers as a molding material based on the literature and some preliminary expts. It is shown that the powdery product obtained by polymerization of vinyl chloride without a solvent is converted into a colorless, glass-like mass on prolonged exposure to the light of a Hg quartz lamp. Chas. Blanc</p>																																																			
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			



CA

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TEST AND PROPERTIES INDEX

NEW synthetic resin from the condensation of pyridine bases with formaldehyde. Ya. A. Shmidt. *Org. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 5, 339-343 (1958).—Autoclaving, with stirring, 100 parts by wt. of pyridine fraction, b. 155-220°, with 70 parts of 40%  $\text{CH}_3\text{O}$  and 3 parts of concd.  $\text{HCl}$  at 1.8 atm. for 2 hrs. produced a solid condensation product in 100% yield (based on pyridines). Condensations at atm. pressure and with  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  as a catalyst gave inferior results. The resin is sol. in  $\text{CS}_2$ ,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ ,  $\text{CCl}_4$  and  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  + alc., fairly sol. in  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  and turpentine and insol. in benzene, alc. and  $\text{EtOAc}$ . At 150° it is polymerized to an insol. and nonfusible product considerably slower (25-30 min.) than  $\text{PhOH}$  condensation products (3-4 min.). It is little affected by boiling alkali solns. and not at all by cold 20-40%  $\text{NaOH}$  (test period of 4 months). Mineral acids dissolve it slowly. Depending on the purity of pyridine bases, the resin is from a pale yellow to dark brown. It has a disagreeable odor intensified on heating. The moldings have but a faint odor. In the film-forming, molding and laminating properties it is comparable to  $\text{PhOH}$  condensation products. It analyzes for  $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_4\text{O}_7$ . The empirical formula does not agree with the 2 possible constitution formulas:  $(\text{RCH}_2\text{CH}:\text{CH}_2)_n$  ( $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_4$ ) ( $\text{R} = \text{N}:\text{CH}:\text{CH}:\text{CH}:\text{CH}:\text{C}-$ ) and  $\text{R}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{R}'(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{R}'\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  ( $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_4\text{O}$ ) ( $\text{R}' = \text{N}:\text{C}:\text{CH}:\text{CH}:\text{CH}:\text{C}-$ ).

ASTM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Shmidt, Ya. A.

USSR

Synthesis of polyurethans. A. A. Strenikheev, A. A. Artem'ev, and Ya. A. Shmidt. Issledovaniya v Oblasti Vysokomolekul. Soedineniy 6-oi Konf. Vysokomolekul. Soedineniy, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 1949, 69-77.  
Polymerization of hexamethylene diisocyanate (I) with  $(CH_2)_6(OH)_2$  was run in PhCl at reflux, yielding after 30-60 min. a ppt. of the polymer, although the viscosity of the product continues to rise with longer heating and the max. mol. wt. is attained after 6 hrs. heating. The product, m. 172-9°, has the highest viscosity when the initial components are used in a strict 1:1 molar ratio. Polyurethans were also prepd. from  $(CH_2)_6(OH)_2$ ,  $O(CH_2)_4(OH)_2$ , and  $S(CH_2)_4CH_2(OH)_2$  with I; all were inferior in mech. properties to the products described above. Polymerization of I with  $HN(CH_2)_6(OH)_2$  was run similarly and the reaction was complete in 1-2 hrs. The product was sol. in hot  $H_2SO_4$  and  $PhN(CH_2)_6(OH)_2$ , but with decomposition of the polymer; the polyurethan was hygroscopic and had poor mech. properties. The polymer of I with  $MeN(CH_2)_6(OH)_2$  was soft and elastic and sol. in many org. solvents. The use of branched diol in conjunction with I gave relatively soft polymers which were elastic and had fair mech. properties except for poor elongation. Treatment of I with a soln. of  $(CH_2)_6(NH_2)_2$  immediately gave a ppt. of the polyurea; PhCl was the only solvent that formed a film-forming product;  $Me_2CO$ , dioxane,  $H_2O$  and  $o-C_6H_4Cl_2$  gave products of low viscosity. The product, made in PhCl, m. 250-90°. Similar polyureas prepd. from I and other diamines had the following m.ps. (diamine given):  $(CH_2)_6(NH_2)_2$ , m. 220-5°;  $(CH_2)_8(NH_2)_2$ , m. 210°; piperazine, m. 215°. The products can be fractionate by ptn. from  $HCO_2H$  solus. The polyureas pick up 3-8.5%  $H_2O$  on exposure to air at various humidity levels; they are sol. in org. acids and can be heated in c-med.  $H_2SO_4$ ; hot 4% NaOH does not affect the product and the latter remains elastic in film form even at -15°.

G. M. Kosolupoff

SCHMIDT, Ya. A.

Aromatic acids and aliphatic acid amides. Ya. A. Schmidt, V. S. Kharlov, L. L. Kounyants, and A. A. Artem'ev. U.S.S.R. 105,830, May 25, 1957. The title compds. are obtained by sapon. nitriles of aromatic and aliphatic acids. The sapon. is carried out with H<sub>2</sub>O at 250-70° and 50 atm. pressure. M. Hosh

6  
1-4B2d  
1-4E4j

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SHMIDT, YA. A.

S/064/60/000/004/002/006  
B015/B060

AUTHORS: Shmidt, Ya. A., Tsimbal, Yu. M., Rubinskaya, I. K.

TITLE: Chemical Methods of Separating Cyclohexanone From the Reaction Mixture

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 4, pp. 14-17

TEXT: The authors studied the possibility of separating cyclohexanone from the reaction mixture obtained in the oxidation of cyclohexane, where sodium bisulfite and hydroxylamine sulfate were also used. Experiments made with a 50% sodium bisulfite solution and reaction mixtures with a cyclohexanone content of about 4% showed (Table 1) that the reaction took place at a relatively fast rate, and cyclohexanone was completely bound by means of sodium bisulfite. The completeness of the reaction is not influenced by the concentration of sodium bisulfite (Table 2), while losses occur at concentrations of sodium bisulfite exceeding 10%. The aqueous solution of the bisulfite compound of cyclohexanone is intermixed with hydroxylamine sulfate (in slight excess) and 5 N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and cyclo-

Card 1/2

Chemical Methods of Separating Cyclo-  
hexanone From the Reaction Mixture

S/064/60/000/004/002/006  
B015/B060

hexanone oxime is thus obtained (Table 3, results at different ratios of concentrations). Attempts at an oximation of strongly dilute solutions of cyclohexanone in cyclohexane by means of hydroxylamine sulfate, which were conducted with and without prior neutralization of the solution with ammonia (Table 4) on artificial and reaction mixtures (Table 5), revealed that also in this manner the intermediate product of caprolactam<sup>1</sup> synthesis - cyclohexanone oxime - can be separated in a high yield. There are 5 tables and 9 references: 1 Soviet, 1 Swiss, 1 US, 1 French, 2 German, and 3 British.

✓

Card 2/2

SHMIDT, Ya.A.; TSIMBAL, Yu.M.; RUBINSKAYA, I.K.

Chemical methods of isolating cyclohexanone from the  
reaction mixture. Khim.prom. no.4:278-281 Je '60.  
(MIRA 13:8)

(Cyclohexanone)

SHMIDT, Ya.A.; KEL'TSEVA, O.B.; SIMONOVA, N.I.

Use of nitro paraffins in the production of caprolactam. Khim.prom.  
no.1:15-17 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Azepinone) (Paraffins)

SHMIDT, Ye.

"On the pathology of the nervous system in hypertension" by E.N.  
Man'kovskii, V.M.Slonimskaia, Z.N.Dracheva. Reviewed by E.Shmidt.  
Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 61 no.6:947-950 '61. (MIRA 15:2)  
(NERVOUS SYSTEM\_DISEASES) (HYPERTENSION)  
(MAN'KOVSKII, B.N.) (SLONIMSKAIA, V.M.) (DRACHEVA, Z.N.)



COMMON ELEMENTS										COMMON VARIABLES INDEX									
OPEN MATERIALS INDEX										CLOSED MATERIALS INDEX									
<div style="position: relative; height: 100px;"> <span style="position: absolute; top: 10px; left: 10px; font-size: 2em;">14</span> </div>										<div style="position: relative; height: 100px;"> <span style="position: absolute; top: 10px; right: 10px; font-size: 2em;">12</span> </div>									
<p>1ST AND 2ND GROUPS</p>										<p>3RD AND 4TH GROUPS</p>									
<p align="center">PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX</p>																			
<p>Storage of margarine in the atmosphere of combustion gases. M. Ravich and E. Shmidt. <i>Moskovskoe Zhurno</i> Delo 15, No. 4, 20-3(1970).—Comparative tests on the effect of storage of margarine in air and in a current of combustion gases (CO<sub>2</sub> 85.8, N 14.1 and O 0.1%) at room temp. are described. After storage for 100 days in the atm. of combustion gases, the margarine samples showed no changes in their phys. appearance. The samples held in the air atm. became moldy after 13 days of storage and were thoroughly infected with green and brown molds after 24 days. The acidity of margarine showed no change after 45 days of storage in a current of combustion gases, while that of samples held in air increased six-fold.</p> <p align="right">Chas. Blane</p>																			
<p align="center">ASTM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
<p>REGION 1: 1-10</p>										<p>REGION 2: 11-20</p>									
<p>REGION 3: 21-30</p>										<p>REGION 4: 31-40</p>									
<p>REGION 5: 41-50</p>										<p>REGION 6: 51-60</p>									
<p>REGION 7: 61-70</p>										<p>REGION 8: 71-80</p>									
<p>REGION 9: 81-90</p>										<p>REGION 10: 91-100</p>									

SHIMID, YE. A. -- "STUDIES ON THE OPTIMAL CONDITIONS OF REFINING OF FATS." SEP 13 JUN 58,  
MOSCOW INST OF NATIONAL ECONOMY IMEM G. V. PLEKHANOV (DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF  
CANDIDATE IN TECHNICAL SCIENCES)

SO: VECHERNAYA MOSKVA, JANUARY-DECEMBER 1958

SHMIDT, Ye, A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Processing of oils in the production of varnishes and lacquers. Masl.-  
zhir. prom. 23 no.3:40-42 '57. (MLBA 10:4)

1. Rosglavraszhirmaslo.  
(Oils and fats) (Varnish and varnishing)

SHMIDT, Ye.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Distillation of fatty acids obtained from soap stock. Masl.-zhir.  
prom. 23 no.5:41-42 '57. (MIRA 10:5)

1. Rosglavraszhirmaslo.  
(Distillation apparatus) (Acids, Fatty)

SHMIDT, Ye.A., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Refining various oils at oil and fat plants in the Chinese People's  
Republic. Masl.-zhir. prom. 23 no.8:40-42 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Gosplan RSFSR.

(China--Oils and fats)

MINEVICH, F.N., inzh.; SHMIDT, Ye.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Expanding the processing of customers' sunflower seeds in the  
enterprises of the economic councils of the R.S.F.S.R. Mashl.-zhir.  
prom. 29 no.9:26-28 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Gosplan RSFSR.



VALEYKO, N.K.; SHMIDT, Ye.D.

Clinical study of phenylin in patients with cardiovascular diseases.  
Terap.arkh. 31 no.4:52-55 Ap '59. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. B.P.  
Kushelevskiy) Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(INDANDIONE) (BLOOD--COAGULATION)



KUSHELEVSKIY, B.P., SHMIDT, Ye.D. (Sverdlovsk)

Significance of thrombosis and embolism in general hospital mortality and the preventive role of anticoagulants. Klin.med. 36 no.5:22-28  
My '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. B.P. Kuleshevskiy) Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. A.N. Sobakina) Gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.1.

(THROMBOSIS, therapy,  
anticoagulants, eff. on mortal. statist. (Rus))  
(EMBOLISM, therapy,  
same (Rus))  
(ANTICOAGULANTS, therapeutic use  
embolism & thrombosis, eff. on mortal, statist. (Rus))

ROZENBIAT, F.Y., doktor med. nauk; SHMIDT, Ye.D. (Sverdlovsk)

Therapeutic and prophylactic use of anticoagulants in rheumatic heart disease. Klin. med. 37 no.5:71-76 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki B.P. Kushelevskiy) Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta,

(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE, compl.

thrombosis, value of anticoagulants in prev. & ther. (Rus))

(THROMBOSIS, etiol. & pathogen.

rheum. heart dis., value of anticoagulants in prev. & ther. (Rus))

(ANTICOAGULANTS, ther. use

thrombosis in rheum. heart dis., prev. & ther. (Rus))

S/194/62/000/006/027/232  
D295/D308

9.2140

AUTHOR: Shmidt, Ye.V.

TITLE: Relaxation-type photo-electric relay

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika,  
no. 6, 1962, abstract 6-2-18 b (Mashinostr. i energ.  
Kazakhstana, Nauchno-tekhn. sb., no. 5, (15), 1961,  
65-66)

TEXT: A photo-electric relay is described which uses a relaxation oscillator controlled by a photo-electronic transducer, and sensitive polarized relay with a neutral 2-position tuning. The circuit ensures reliable operation of the actuating relay both in closing and opening the contacts. Stability is ensured by a suitable choice of the resistance. A SG-2 (SG-2) type stabilotron is used to increase stability. Either the RP-4 (RP-4) or TRM (TRM) relay can be used as the intermediate polarized relay, and the MKV-48 (MKU-48) or EP-41 (EP-41) as the actuating relay. The photo-relay is used for automatic light switching. 1 figure. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]  
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Medicine - Nervous System, of

Sep/Oct 48

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Inst, and Inst of Neurosurg, Acad Med Sci USSR,  
4½ pp

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1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i patologii zreniya Instituta nevrologii AMN SSSR.

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,

\*verbal conditioned stimulation of visual analyzer)

(EYE, physiology, VISION,

\*verbal conditioned stimulation of visual analyzer)

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(Sleep--Therapeutic use)

SEPP, Evgeniy Konstantinovich, professor, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki,  
redaktor: TSUKER, Mariya Borisovna; SHMIDT, Evgeniy Vladimirovich;  
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in aphasia, detection of cortical mechanism)

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Category: USSR/General Division. Congresses. Conventions. Conferences. A-4

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Biol., No 9, 10 May 1957, 34943

Author : Shmidt, E.V., Vinokurov, K.A.

Inst : not given

Title : The IIIrd International Conference on Poliomyelitis

Orig Pub: Zh. nevropatol. ipsikhiatii, 1955, 55, No 2, 156-159

Abstract: A short summary of the reports of the conference which took place in Rome 6-10 September, 1954, and which was devoted to the virus-ology, immunology, epidemiology, clinic, treatment, vaccination, and social problems of the prophylaxis of poliomyelitis.

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(VISION,

conditioned reflexes in determ. of higher nervous activity in var. neurol. disord. (Rus)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, diseases,

conditioned visual reflexes in determ. of higher nervous activity (Rus)

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(CAROTID ARTERIES, dis.)  
(THROMBOSIS)

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FALIKOV, Sh.M. [translator]; SHMIDT, Ye.V., prof., red.;  
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(CAROTID ARTERIES dis.)

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